

Twelfth Census of the United States.

CENSUS BULLETIN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 12, 1902.

AGRICULTURE.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Hon. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM,

Director of the Census.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication in bulletin form, the statistics of agriculture in Indian Territory, taken in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the act of March 3, 1899. This section requires that—

The schedules relating to agriculture shall comprehend the following topics: Name of occupant of each farm, color of occupant, tenure, acreage, value of farm and improvements, acreage of different products, quantity and value of products, and number and value of live stock. All questions as to quantity and value of crops shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration.

A "farm," as defined by the Twelfth Census, includes all the land, under one management, used for raising crops and pasturing live stock, with the wood lots, swamps, meadows, etc., connected therewith. It includes also the house in which the farmer resides, and all other buildings used by him in connection with his farming operations.

The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of agriculture in Indian Territory. Owing to the floating character of the population, the peculiarities and uncertainties of land tenure, and the disposition on the part of many settlers to regard with suspicion any attempted investigation of their property holdings, the enumeration was attended with unusual difficulties. The information obtained by the enumerators was supplemented, therefore, by reports from special agents and by correspondence, and the figures published in this bulletin are believed to present a fairly complete statement of the agricultural resources of the territory.

The farms of Indian Territory, June 1, 1900, numbered 45,505, and were valued at \$46,863,440. Of this amount, \$7,675,190, or 16.4 per cent, represents the value of buildings, and \$39,188,250, or 83.6 per cent, the value of the land and improvements other than buildings. On the

same date the value of farm implements and machinery was \$3,939,480, and of live stock, \$41,378,695. These values, added to that of farms, give \$92,181,615, the "total value of farm property."

The products derived from domestic animals, poultry, and bees, including animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, are referred to in this bulletin as "animal products." The total value of such products, together with the value of all crops, is termed "total value of farm products." This value for 1899 was \$27,672,002, of which \$10,777,571, or 38.9 per cent, represents the value of animal products, and \$16,894,431, or 61.1 per cent, the value of crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms.

The "gross farm income" is obtained by deducting from the total value of farm products the value of the products fed to live stock on the farms of the producers. In 1899 the reported value of products fed was \$4,434,610, leaving \$23,237,992 as the "gross farm income." The ratio which this latter amount bears to the "total value of farm property" is referred to as the "percentage of gross income upon investment." For Indian Territory, in 1899, it was 25.2 per cent.

As no reports of expenditures for taxes, interest, insurance, feed for stock, and similar items have been obtained by any census, no statement of net farm income can be given.

The statistics presented in this bulletin will be treated in greater detail in the report on agriculture in the United States. The present publication is designed to present a summarized advance statement for Indian Territory.

Very respectfully,

L. G. Powers.

Chief Statistician for Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The total land area of Indian Territory is 31,000 square miles, or 19,840,000 acres, of which 7,269,081 acres, or 36.6 per cent, are included in farms.

The territory consists mainly of fertile, well-watered, rolling prairies, with much timber and many river bottoms. In the east the surface is broken by the foothills of the Ozark Mountains, from which it rises gradually to the table-lands in the northwest and to the Arbuckle Mountains in the southwest.

The wide river bottoms are subject to spring overflows, and have a deep alluvial soil. They are inclosed between hills spreading back to the uplands. In the east, where the rainfall is sufficient, the uplands are fairly productive; in the northwest, however, they are dry and sterile.

PRINCIPAL FARM STATISTICS.

Table 1 gives, for the territory and for each nation and reservation, the number and size of farms, the value of farm property and products, and the expenditure for labor.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF 1899 NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, AND EXPENDITURE IN 1899 FOR LABOR, BY NATIONS AND RESERVATIONS.

NATIONS AND RESERVATIONS.	NUMBER OF FARMS.		ACRES IN FARMS.		VALUES OF FARM PROPERTY.				Value of products not fed to live stock.	Expenditure for labor.
	Total.	With build-ings.	Total.	Improved.	Land and improve-ments (ex-cept build-ings).	Buildings.	Imple-ments and machinery.	Live stock.		
The Territory	45,505	44,857	7,269,081	3,062,193	\$39,188,250	\$7,675,190	\$3,939,480	\$41,878,695	\$23,237,992	\$1,315,870
Cherokee ¹	13,537	13,367	1,816,719	1,165,061	9,422,670	2,802,480	1,304,130	9,560,802	7,137,885	469,030
Chickasaw ¹	16,374	16,121	3,246,187	1,111,631	18,127,010	2,254,750	1,528,010	17,954,830	9,174,760	542,920
Choctaw ¹	9,962	9,850	693,055	401,159	4,230,510	1,399,800	633,250	5,011,153	3,552,010	129,740
Creek ¹	4,240	4,159	1,395,832	298,858	5,944,940	943,400	340,930	8,245,060	2,892,376	152,470
Modoc, Shawnee, and Ottawa ²	214	213	23,232	18,001	253,850	49,460	18,150	78,803	94,683	1,470
Quapaw and Peoria ²	367	354	51,457	37,119	631,420	123,020	59,570	198,121	220,548	15,550
Seminole ¹	530	513	22,512	16,672	306,570	56,010	37,160	247,176	92,353	1,400
Seneca and Wyandotte ²	281	280	21,087	12,692	211,280	46,270	18,280	82,750	73,377	3,200

¹ Indian nation.

² Indian reservation.

The total number of farms, June 1, 1900, was 45,505, comprising 7,269,081 acres. Of this area, 3,062,193 acres, or 42.1 per cent, were improved, and 4,206,888 acres, unimproved. The average size of farms was 159.7 acres, ranging from 42.5 acres in the Seminole nation to 329.2 acres in the Creek nation.

The total value of farm property was \$92,181,615. Of this amount, \$41,878,695, or 44.9 per cent, represents the value of live stock; \$39,188,250, or 42.5 per cent, that of land and improvements other than buildings; \$7,675,190, or 8.3 per cent, that of buildings; and \$3,939,480, or 4.3 per cent, that of implements and machinery. The value of the farm products of 1899 was \$27,672,002. The average value of farms, including land, improvements, and buildings, ranged from \$565 in the Choctaw nation to \$2,219 in the Quapaw reservation, and for the territory, was \$1,030. The value of implements and machinery averaged \$87 per farm, ranging from \$64 in the Choctaw nation to \$162 in the Quapaw reservation. Live stock had an average value of \$909 per farm. For the Seminole nation and the Modoc and Seneca reservations it was less than

\$500 per farm, but in the Creek nation it was \$1,945, the highest average shown.

FARM TENURE.

In Table 2 the tenure of farms for 1900 is given by race of farmer for farms operated by "owners," "part owners," "owners and tenants," "managers," "cash tenants," and "share tenants." These groups comprise, respectively: (1) Farms operated by individuals who own all the land they cultivate; (2) farms operated by individuals who own a part of the land and rent the remainder from others; (3) farms operated under the joint direction and by the united labor of two or more individuals, one owning the farm or a part of it, and the other, or others, owning no part but receiving for supervision or labor a share of the products; (4) farms operated by individuals who receive for their supervision and other services a fixed salary from the owners; (5) farms operated by individuals who pay a cash rental or a stated amount of labor or farm produce; and (6) farms operated by individuals who pay as rental a share of the products.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER.

PART 1.—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

RACE.	Total number of farms.	Owners.	Part owners.	Owners and tenants.	Managers.	Cash tenants.	Share tenants.
The Territory.....	45,505	10,536	477	156	235	8,883	25,218
White.....	35,451	3,075	329	71	194	8,542	23,240
Negro.....	4,097	2,187	51	28	14	289	1,625
Indian.....	5,957	5,274	94	57	27	52	463

PART 2.—PER CENT OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURES.

The Territory.....	100.0	23.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	19.5	55.4
White.....	100.0	8.7	0.9	0.2	0.5	24.1	65.6
Negro.....	100.0	53.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	7.1	37.2
Indian.....	100.0	88.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	7.6

Of the total number of farms, 77.9 per cent are operated by white farmers, 13.1 per cent by Indians, and 9.0 per cent by negroes. The Indians and negroes are nearly all owners, but the white farmers are usually tenants, as the land can not generally be transferred in fee.

The land in Indian Territory is held by the several Indian nations, but the title is being gradually extinguished and transferred to citizens. To assist in accomplishing this end is the present work of the Dawes Indian Commission. Under the decisions, and by the direction of that commission, land is being allotted in severalty to the citizens of the various nations, and while the citizens may not alienate their holdings by sale, they may legally lease the lands to others for agricultural purposes. As a consequence, the allotted lands are more commonly cultivated by those to whom they have been leased than by those to whom they are allotted. These renters, who constitute the greater number of the cash and share tenants reported, are principally white men.

The individuals reported by the enumerators as owners are of three classes. They are recognized by the Dawes Commission and by the courts as citizens of the several Indian nations, and are individuals to whom land has been allotted in severalty. The three classes are as follows: (1) Individuals of unquestioned Indian blood or descent. These were reported by the enumerators as Indian farm owners providing they operated any portion of their allotted holdings. (2) Former negro slaves of Indians and the descendants of such slaves. Prior to the war the Indians of the territory owned considerable numbers of negro slaves. Upon emancipation, these slaves in most of the tribes, were adopted as citizens. They and their descendants, whether of pure negro blood or the children of intermarriages with Indians or whites, are now citizens. They have been allotted land in severalty, and when operating any part of the same were reported as owners. (3) Whites, who, at various times, by act of the legislatures of the several Indian nations, have been legally adopted as citizens, and others, who have estab-

lished their claim to recognition as citizens by fraudulent means. Both classes have been allotted land the same as Indian and negro citizens. In addition to the whites of these two classes, who were reported as owners by the enumerators, there were enumerated a few white owners to whom the Quapaw tribe transferred land in fee simple before such transfer was forbidden by act of Congress.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

Tables 3 and 4 present the principal statistics for farms classified by race of farmer and by tenure.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE, WITH PERCENTAGES.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The Territory.....	45,505	159.7	7,269,081	100.0	\$92,181,615	100.0
White farmers.....	35,451	166.7	5,910,810	81.3	72,564,746	78.7
Negro farmers.....	4,097	88.2	361,457	5.0	4,391,830	4.8
Indian farmers.....	5,957	167.3	996,784	13.7	15,225,039	16.5
Owners.....	10,536	178.4	1,827,369	25.1	25,848,973	28.0
Part owners.....	477	1,246.9	594,768	8.2	6,018,588	6.5
Owners and tenants.....	156	182.4	28,458	0.4	335,385	0.4
Managers.....	235	4,658.1	1,094,661	15.1	10,420,193	11.3
Cash tenants.....	8,883	191.5	1,701,238	23.4	21,652,334	23.5
Share tenants.....	25,218	80.2	2,022,587	27.8	27,905,592	30.3

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY RACE OF FARMER AND BY TENURE.

RACE OF FARMER, AND TENURE.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The Territory	\$861	\$169	\$87	\$909	\$511	25.2
White farmers	879	152	89	927	529	25.8
Negro farmers	550	111	51	300	309	28.8
Indian farmers	971	309	97	1,178	541	21.2
Owners	992	302	106	1,058	502	20.4
Part owners	4,527	523	203	7,360	2,891	22.9
Owners and tenants	749	286	104	1,014	741	31.4
Managers	17,591	1,221	278	25,248	9,613	21.7
Cash tenants	995	134	93	1,216	579	23.7
Share tenants	535	108	72	392	359	32.5

The average area of the farms of white and Indian farmers is very near the Government allowance of 160 acres, but for farms operated by negroes, it is only about one-half as great. The highest average values of farm property are found among the Indian farmers, but the per cent of gross income is lower for their farms than for any

others. Of the groups by tenure, farms operated by managers show by far the largest average area and the highest values. Of their 235 farms, 160 were live-stock farms; 37 were hay and grain farms; and 29 were cotton plantations. The live-stock farms of this group include the largest and most valuable ranges in the territory, which accounts for the very high average values shown.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

Tables 5 and 6 present the principal statistics for farms classified by area.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY AREA, WITH PERCENTAGES.

AREA.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The Territory	45,505	159.7	7,269,081	100.0	\$92,181,615	100.0
Under 3 acres	812	1.0	825	(1)	1,243,675	1.4
3 to 9 acres	1,462	5.9	8,609	0.1	596,933	0.6
10 to 19 acres	4,200	14.4	60,560	0.8	1,702,937	1.8
20 to 49 acres	16,631	31.8	529,611	7.3	11,124,145	12.1
50 to 99 acres	9,875	65.9	650,717	8.9	11,774,735	12.8
100 to 174 acres	6,404	133.4	854,589	11.8	11,170,519	12.1
175 to 259 acres	2,337	210.9	492,840	6.8	8,415,215	9.1
260 to 499 acres	2,275	344.4	783,495	10.8	8,872,531	9.6
500 to 999 acres	1,137	621.4	705,562	9.7	7,814,150	8.5
1,000 acres and over	872	3,648.8	3,181,778	43.8	31,967,705	34.7

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 6.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY AREA.

AREA.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The Territory ---	\$861	\$169	\$37	\$309	\$511	25.2
Under 3 acres	49	133	36	3,768	621	15.6
3 to 9 acres	67	110	30	201	117	28.8
10 to 19 acres	125	78	31	176	148	36.6
20 to 49 acres	266	89	43	266	233	34.9
50 to 99 acres	519	131	78	464	378	31.7
100 to 174 acres	820	191	109	624	516	23.6
175 to 259 acres	1,223	278	171	1,073	782	23.5
260 to 499 acres	1,719	410	207	1,594	815	20.9
500 to 999 acres	2,890	645	256	2,742	1,324	20.6
1,000 acres and over---	15,704	1,097	381	19,478	7,036	19.2

The group of farms containing 1,000 acres and over comprises more than two-fifths of the total farm area, and over one-third of the total value of farm property. Nearly three-fourths of the farms of this class are live-stock farms. The comparatively large number of farms of between 20 and 49 acres each is accounted for by the fact that a large

percentage of the numerous cotton farms of the territory fall within the limits of this group.

With a few exceptions, the average values of the several forms of farm property and products increase with the size of the farm. The high average value of live stock for farms under 3 acres is due to the fact that two-thirds of them are operated by ranchmen who use large areas of the public domain, but actually own or lease less than 3 acres of land. The high average gross incomes, per farm and per acre, for this group are due to the fact that they include these ranges and, in addition, several city dairies and truck farms. The incomes from these industries are determined not so much by the acreage of land owned or rented as by the extent of the range used, the capital invested in buildings, implements, and live stock, and the amounts expended for labor and fertilizers.

The average gross incomes per acre for the various groups classified by area are as follows: Farms under 3 acres, \$595.85; 3 to 9 acres, \$19.92; 10 to 19 acres, \$10.28; 20 to 49 acres, \$7.33; 50 to 99 acres, \$5.74; 100 to 174 acres, \$3.87; 175 to 259 acres, \$3.71; 260 to 499 acres, \$2.87; 500 to 999 acres, \$2.13; 1,000 acres and over, \$1.93.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

In Tables 7 and 8 farms are classified by principal source of income. If the value of the hay and grain raised on any farm exceeds that of any other crop and constitutes at least 40 per cent of the total value of products not fed to live stock, the farm is classified as a "hay and grain" farm; similarly, if vegetables are the leading crop, constituting 40 per cent of the net farm products, it is a "vegetable" farm. The farms of the other groups are classified in accordance with the same principle. "Miscellaneous" farms are those whose operators do not derive 40 per cent of their income from any one class of farm products. Farms which yielded no income in 1899 are classified according to the agricultural operations upon other farms in the same locality.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, WITH PERCENTAGES.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The Territory	45,505	159.7	7,269,081	100.0	\$92,181,615	100.0
Hay and grain	14,956	140.3	2,097,875	28.9	23,671,961	25.7
Vegetables	484	64.1	31,035	0.4	533,979	0.6
Fruits	143	110.4	15,732	0.2	224,195	0.2
Live stock	10,207	381.7	3,896,028	53.6	49,642,044	53.9
Dairy produce	338	104.0	40,338	0.5	807,208	0.9
Tobacco	8	64.5	516	(1)	16,081	(1)
Cotton	17,723	59.3	1,050,953	14.5	15,899,309	17.2
Sugar	32	126.7	4,054	0.1	44,693	0.1
Nursery products	7	58.0	406	(1)	11,369	(1)
Miscellaneous	1,557	84.8	132,094	1.8	1,330,692	1.4

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 8.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total investment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and improvements (except buildings).	Buildings.	Implements and machinery.	Live stock.		
The Territory	\$861	\$169	\$87	\$909	\$511	25.2
Hay and grain	825	178	104	476	415	26.2
Vegetables	599	166	72	266	412	37.4
Fruits	683	315	97	473	556	35.5
Live stock	1,730	277	116	2,741	972	20.0
Dairy produce	621	300	88	1,072	400	19.2
Tobacco	1,421	103	82	404	839	41.7
Cotton	444	100	59	294	354	39.4
Sugar	678	146	69	504	492	35.2
Nursery products	623	681	112	258	2,905	178.9
Miscellaneous	418	107	52	278	230	26.9

For the several classes of farms the average values per acre of products not fed to live stock are as follows: Farms whose operators derived their principal income from nursery products, \$50.09; tobacco, \$13.00; vegetables, \$6.43; cotton, \$5.97; fruits, \$5.04; sugar, \$3.88; dairy produce, \$3.84; hay and grain, \$2.96; miscellaneous, \$2.71; and live stock, \$2.55. In computing these averages the total area of the farms of each group is used, and not the acreage devoted to the crop from which the principal income is derived. The wide variations in the averages and percentages of gross income are due, in part, to the fact that in computing gross income no deductions are made for expenditures. For nurseries the average expenditure for labor represents a greater percentage of the gross income than in the case of "live stock" and "miscellaneous" farms. If it were possible to present the average net income, the variations shown would be much smaller.

FARMS CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

Tables 9 and 10 present data relating to farms classified by the reported value of products not fed to live stock.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS, AND VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY, JUNE 1, 1900, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK, WITH PERCENTAGES.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	Number of farms.	NUMBER OF ACRES IN FARMS.			VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY.	
		Average.	Total.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
The Territory	45,505	159.7	7,269,081	100.0	\$92,181,615	100.0
\$0.	808	586.0	473,527	6.5	5,912,275	6.4
\$1 to \$49	2,551	65.8	167,747	2.3	1,689,680	1.9
\$50 to \$99	3,382	60.7	205,387	2.8	2,496,440	2.7
\$100 to \$249	11,619	65.1	766,240	10.4	9,415,350	10.2
\$250 to \$499	14,005	82.8	1,152,896	15.9	15,671,940	17.0
\$500 to \$999	8,963	148.5	1,331,359	18.3	18,187,700	19.7
\$1,000 to \$2,499	3,391	323.5	1,096,895	15.1	14,539,680	15.8
\$2,500 and over	786	2,652.7	2,035,030	28.7	24,268,300	26.3

TABLE 10.—AVERAGE VALUES OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARM PROPERTY, AND AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER FARM, WITH PER CENT OF GROSS INCOME ON TOTAL INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY, CLASSIFIED BY REPORTED VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS NOT FED TO LIVE STOCK.	AVERAGE VALUES PER FARM OF—					Per cent of gross income on total invest- ment in farm property.
	Farm property, June 1, 1900.				Gross income (products of 1899 not fed to live stock).	
	Land and im- prove- ments (except build- ings).	Build- ings.	Imple- ments and ma- chinery.	Live stock.		
The Territory	\$861	\$169	\$87	\$909	\$511	25.2
\$0.	1,779	100	41	5,897	23	3.5
\$1 to \$49	358	67	31	211	63	9.3
\$50 to \$99	303	86	39	310	143	17.6
\$100 to \$249	380	97	45	303	300	26.8
\$250 to \$499	502	129	70	418	581	28.6
\$500 to \$999	930	208	120	771	1,208	28.2
\$1,000 to \$2,499	1,899	423	224	1,742	9,910	32.1
\$2,500 and over	12,615	1,139	447	16,775		

For 808 farms, comprising 6.5 per cent of the total farm land, no products, except those fed to live stock, were reported for 1899. More than half of these farms, on June 1, 1900, were in charge of share tenants, many of whom did not operate the farms the preceding year, and consequently could give no information concerning

the products. The large average size and low value per acre of the land and improvements, together with the very high average value of live stock per farm, indicate that many of these farms were in reality tracts of grazing land leased for short periods of time by ranchmen, who reported to the enumerators the value of all live stock on hand, June 1, 1900, but had no knowledge of the products of the preceding year. To this extent, the figures, as presented, fall short of giving a complete statement of farm income in 1899. Other farms with no income were homesteads taken up in the spring of 1900 or too late in 1899 for cultivation that year.

LIVE STOCK.

At the request of the various live-stock associations of the country a new classification of domestic animals was adopted for the Twelfth Census. The age grouping for neat cattle was determined by their present and prospective relations to the dairy industry and to the supply of meat products. Horses and mules are classified by age, and neat cattle and sheep by age and sex. The new classification permits a very close comparison with previous census reports.

Table 11 presents a summary of live-stock statistics.

TABLE 11.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS, FOWLS, AND BEES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900, WITH TOTAL AND AVERAGE VALUES, AND NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS NOT ON FARMS.

LIVE STOCK.	Age in years.	ON FARMS.			NOT ON FARMS.
		Num-ber.	Value.	Average value.	Num-ber.
Calves	Under 1	286,035	\$2,094,135	\$9.87	8,533
Steers	1 and under 2	155,398	2,249,419	14.48	1,026
Steers	2 and under 3	194,281	4,131,108	21.26	405
Steers	3 and over	354,520	9,644,850	27.20	434
Bulls	1 and over	12,108	463,966	38.04	134
Heifers	1 and under 2	59,784	1,398,859	14.03	1,584
Cows kept for milk	2 and over	110,687	2,653,501	23.97	8,675
Cows and heifers not kept for milk.	2 and over	336,441	7,002,835	20.81	1,151
Colts	Under 1	20,054	213,041	10.62	756
Horses	1 and under 2	19,253	324,049	16.83	582
Horses	2 and over	178,302	5,686,628	31.83	18,797
Mule colts	Under 1	4,289	92,494	21.57	96
Mules	1 and under 2	5,059	174,180	34.48	111
Mules	2 and over	47,510	2,612,151	54.93	8,081
Asses and burros	All ages	1,202	117,940	93.45	176
Lambs	Under 1	4,357	7,128	1.64	153
Sheep (ewes)	1 and over	8,318	19,747	2.37	68
Sheep (rams and wethers)	1 and over	4,380	11,119	2.57	117
Swine	All ages	650,255	1,906,200	2.93	23,954
Goats	All ages	10,529	21,538	2.05	420
Fowls: ¹					
Chickens ²		1,960,535			
Turkeys		92,509			
Geese		77,216			
Ducks		88,069			
Bees (swarms of)		18,227	88,425	2.11	
Value of all live stock			41,378,695		

¹ The number reported is of fowls over 8 months old. The value is of all, old and young.

² Including Guinea fowls.

The total value of live stock on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, was \$41,378,695. Of this amount, 65.2 per cent represents the value of neat cattle other than dairy cows; 15.0 per cent, that of horses; 7.0 per cent, that of mules; 6.4 per cent, that of dairy cows; 4.6 per cent, that of

swine; 1.3 per cent, that of poultry; and 0.5 per cent, that of all other live stock.

No reports were secured of the value of live stock not on farms, but it is probable that such animals have higher average values than those on farms. Allowing the same averages, however, the value of live stock not on farms would be \$1,232,322. Exclusive of poultry and bees not on farms, the value of all live stock in the territory, June 1, 1900, was approximately \$42,611,000.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Table 12 is a summarized statement of the animal products of 1899.

TABLE 12.—QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF SPECIFIED ANIMAL PRODUCTS, AND VALUES OF POULTRY RAISED, ANIMALS SOLD, AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, ON FARMS IN 1899.

PRODUCTS.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	Pounds	50,711	\$7,499
Mohair and goat hair	Pounds	760	125
Milk	Gallons	126,493,855	\$1,504,747
Butter	Pounds	5,105,715	
Cheese	Pounds	1,227	
Eggs	Dozens	6,949,610	625,418
Poultry			647,844
Honey	Pounds	156,100	19,091
Wax	Pounds	6,190	
Animals sold			5,415,707
Animals slaughtered			1,557,139
Total value			10,777,571

¹ Includes all milk produced, whether sold, consumed, or made into butter or cheese.

² Includes the value of milk sold or consumed, and of butter and cheese made.

The value of the animal products of the territory in 1899 was \$10,777,571, or 38.9 per cent of the value of all farm products, and 46.4 per cent of the gross farm income. Of the above amount, 74.0 per cent represents the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms; 14.0 per cent, that of dairy products; 11.8 per cent, that of poultry and eggs; and 0.2 per cent, the value of wool, mohair, goat hair, honey, and wax.

ANIMALS SOLD AND ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

The value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms in 1899 was \$7,972,846, or 28.8 per cent of the value of all farm products. Sales of live animals were reported by 20,005 farmers, or 44.6 per cent of all reporting live stock, the average receipts per farm of those selling live stock being \$320.71. Of all farmers reporting live stock, 28,473, or 63.5 per cent, reported animals slaughtered, the average value per farm being \$54.69.

In obtaining these reports, the enumerators were instructed to secure from each farm operator a statement of the amount received from sales in 1899, less the amount paid for animals purchased during the same year.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Of the \$1,504,747 given in Table 12 as the value of dairy produce, \$1,342,573, or 89.2 per cent, represents the value of such produce consumed on farms, and

\$102,174, or 10.8 per cent, the receipts from sales. Of the latter amount, \$103,077 was received from the sale of 648,091 pounds of butter; \$58,246 from 482,082 gallons of milk; \$818 from 2,515 gallons of cream; and \$23 from 331 pounds of cheese.

The production of milk in 1899 was 26,493,855 gallons; of butter, 5,105,715 pounds; and of cheese, 1,227 pounds. Sales of all dairy products are light, amounting to about ten per cent of the quantities produced. The Cherokee and Chickasaw nations, respectively, lead in both production and sales.

POULTRY AND EGGS.

More than ninety per cent of all farms reporting live stock reported domestic fowls. Of the total value of poultry products, 50.9 per cent represents the value of poultry, and 49.1 per cent, that of eggs.

HONEY AND WAX.

Less than seven per cent of the farmers of the state report apiarian products. More than 90 per cent of all honey and wax reported in the territory was produced in the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations.

WOOL, MOHAIR, AND GOAT HAIR.

The Cherokee and Choctaw nations contained 407 of the 594 farms reporting wool, with three-fifths of the total production, and 7 of the 12 reports of goat hair were from the Cherokee nation.

HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS.

Table 13 presents, for the leading groups of farms, the number of farms reporting horses and dairy cows, the total number of these animals, and the average number per farm. In computing the averages presented, only those farms which report the kind of stock under consideration are included.

TABLE 13.—HORSES AND DAIRY COWS ON SPECIFIED CLASSES OF FARMS, JUNE 1, 1900.

CLASSES.	HORSES.			DAIRY COWS.		
	Farms reporting.	Number.	Average per farm.	Farms reporting.	Number.	Average per farm.
Total.....	40,810	217,699	5.3	31,059	110,687	3.5
White farmers.....	31,856	157,344	4.9	25,900	88,561	3.4
Colored farmers.....	8,954	60,355	6.7	5,759	22,123	3.8
Owners ¹	10,233	82,463	8.1	7,602	31,861	4.2
Managers.....	210	7,291	34.7	158	1,370	8.7
Cash tenants.....	8,037	40,126	5.0	6,880	26,001	3.9
Share tenants.....	22,330	87,819	3.9	17,019	50,852	2.9
Under 20 acres.....	4,791	17,664	3.7	2,944	8,456	2.9
20 to 99 acres.....	23,629	86,590	3.7	18,110	56,938	3.1
100 to 174 acres.....	6,035	34,370	5.7	4,930	13,106	3.7
175 to 259 acres.....	2,245	17,809	7.7	2,010	8,115	4.0
260 acres and over.....	4,110	61,766	15.0	3,685	19,072	5.2
Hay and grain.....	13,170	63,538	4.8	9,728	30,106	3.1
Vegetables.....	422	1,405	3.3	229	619	2.7
Fruit.....	126	781	6.2	97	306	3.2
Live stock.....	9,819	90,885	9.3	8,491	37,300	4.4
Dairy.....	388	2,181	5.6	388	6,237	16.1
Cotton.....	15,474	53,315	3.4	11,623	32,611	2.8
Miscellaneous ²	1,411	5,599	4.0	1,103	3,508	3.2

¹Including "part owners" and "owners and tenants."

²Including tobacco and sugar farms, and nurseries.

CROPS.

The following table gives the statistics of the principal crops in 1899.

TABLE 14.—ACREAGES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS IN 1899.

CROPS.	Acres.	Unit of measure.	Quantity.	Value.
Corn.....	1,181,433	Bushels.....	30,709,420	\$6,999,018
Wheat.....	247,247	Bushels.....	2,203,780	1,121,259
Oats.....	160,457	Bushels.....	4,423,810	889,053
Barley.....	181	Bushels.....	8,610	1,010
Rye.....	159	Bushels.....	1,140	449
Broom corn.....	397	Pounds.....	147,020	7,018
Kafir corn.....	1,863	Bushels.....	26,299	6,579
Flaxseed.....	2,785	Bushels.....	15,060	12,060
Grass seed.....		Bushels.....	883	583
Hay and forage.....	400,893	Tons.....	483,939	1,139,079
Cotton seed.....		Tons.....	159,502	597,123
Cotton.....	442,065	Bales.....	154,850	4,809,929
Tobacco.....	213	Pounds.....	97,030	10,281
Peanuts.....	128	Bushels.....	8,148	2,548
Dry beans.....	165	Bushels.....	1,777	1,828
Castor beans.....	73	Bushels.....	224	205
Dry peas.....	284	Bushels.....	8,138	2,834
Potatoes.....	7,683	Bushels.....	632,465	251,237
Sweet potatoes.....	1,064	Bushels.....	80,364	41,191
Onions.....	214	Bushels.....	32,475	27,477
Miscellaneous vegetables.....	11,987			506,322
Sugar cane.....	35	Tons.....	229	886
Sorghum cane.....	6,639	Tons.....	114,932	41,068
Sorghum sirup.....		Gallons.....	97,381	29,211
Small fruits.....	578			28,704
Grapes.....	146	Centals.....	2,330	46,380
Orchard fruits.....	13,765			6136,598
Nuts.....				682
Forest products.....				203,779
Flowers and plants.....	(⁵)			70
Seeds.....	(⁵)			10
Nursery products.....	93			18,827
Miscellaneous.....	30			830
Total.....	2,485,242			16,894,431

¹Exclusive of 13,363 tons, valued at \$181,355, sold in seed cotton and included with the cotton.

²Sold as cane.

³Estimated from number of vines or trees.

⁴Including value of raisins, wine, etc.

⁵Including value of cider, vinegar, etc.

⁶Less than 1 acre.

The acreage devoted to corn constituted 47.5 per cent of the total area in crops and yielded 41.4 per cent of the total receipts, while cotton, although occupying but 17.8 per cent of the total acreage, yielded 32.0 per cent of the total receipts. The only other crop occupying more than 10 per cent of the total area in crops was hay and forage, which took up 16.1 per cent of the acreage, but yielded only 6.8 per cent of the total value. Wheat, occupying a little less than 10 per cent of the acreage, made up only 6.6 per cent of the total value; oats and other minor cereal crops, 5.3 per cent of the total value; vegetables, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 4.9 per cent; forest products, 1.2 per cent; fruits and nuts, 1.0 per cent; and all other products, 0.8 per cent.

COTTON.

No accurate statistics of cotton production in Indian Territory are available for a date earlier than 1899, but reliable estimates indicate a rapid increase in acreage and in production.

In 1899, 25,322 farmers reported an area of 442,065 acres in cotton, or 14.4 per cent of the total improved farm land, and an average of 17.5 acres per farm raising the crop. From this land 77,864,522 pounds of cotton were produced, an average yield of 3,075 pounds per farm,

176 pounds per acre of the area producing cotton, 2,512 pounds per square mile, and 199 pounds per capita for the whole territory.

The total value of this cotton, including the value of the cottonseed, was \$5,407,052, an average value of \$213.53 per farm and \$12.23 per acre devoted to the crop.

In the production of cotton the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Creek nations, ranking in the order named, reported in the aggregate 99.4 per cent of the total acreage.

CEREALS.

The total cereal yield in 1899 was 37,341,760 bushels, and the total value, \$9,010,989. The total area under cereals was 1,589,483 acres, of which 74.3 per cent was devoted to corn; 15.6 per cent, to wheat; and 10.1 per cent, to barley, rye, and oats. Cherokee nation reported 40.4 per cent of the entire acreage; Chickasaw nation, 37.3 per cent; Choctaw nation, 11.3 per cent; Creek nation, 7.9 per cent; and the other nations, 3.1 per cent.

The acreage and production of the principal cereals in 1899 were as follows: Corn, 1,181,439 acres and 30,709,420 bushels; wheat, 247,247 acres and 2,203,780 bushels; oats, 160,457 acres and 4,423,810 bushels; barley, 181 acres and 3,610 bushels; and rye, 159 acres and 1,140 bushels.

There were 105 farmers who reported 1,963 acres in Kafir corn, yielding 26,299 bushels, valued at \$6,579. The Cherokee nation alone reported 22,545 bushels, valued at \$5,462.

HAY AND FORAGE.

In 1900, 8,786 farmers, or 19.3 per cent of the total number, reported hay and forage crops. Exclusive of cornstalks and corn strippings, an average yield of 1.2 tons per acre was obtained. The total area in hay and forage for 1899 was 400,393 acres, 89.0 per cent of this acreage, or 356,186 acres, being used in the production of 393,963 tons of wild, salt, and prairie grasses. In 1899 the acreages and yields of the various other kinds of hay and forage were as follows: Millet and Hungarian grasses, 16,885 acres and 28,728 tons; alfalfa or lucern, 946 acres and 2,545 tons; clover, 153 acres and 244 tons; other tame and cultivated grasses, 2,311 acres and 2,739 tons; grains cut green for hay, 4,009 acres and 6,600 tons; crops grown for forage, 19,903 acres and 45,790 tons; and cornstalks, 8,909 acres and 3,330 tons.

In Table 14 the production of cornstalks is included under "hay and forage," but the acreage is included under "corn," as the forage secured was an incidental product of the corn crop.

ORCHARD FRUITS.

Orchard fruits were reported in 1900 by 3,337 farmers, only 7.3 per cent of the total number in the territory. The total number of trees reported was 1,081,299, of which 677,068, or 62.6 per cent, were apple trees; 329,736, or 30.5 per cent, peach; 31,983, or 3.0 per cent, plum and prune; 19,704, or 1.8 per cent, cherry; 16,445, or 1.5

per cent, pear; 2,160, or 0.2 per cent, apricot; and 4,208, or 0.4 per cent, unclassified trees.

The production of the various fruits in 1899 was as follows: Apples, 222,565 bushels; peaches, 48,730; plums and prunes, 4,051; pears, 2,971; cherries, 1,455; apricots, 76; and miscellaneous fruits, 969 bushels.

The Cherokee nation leads both in the number of trees and in the value of fruit produced, reporting about five-sixths of the total number of apple trees, nearly one-half of the peach trees, and more than one-half the total value of orchard products.

SMALL FRUITS.

The total area used in the cultivation of small fruits in 1899 was 578 acres, distributed among 265 farms, and the value of the fruits grown was \$28,704, or an average of \$108.32 per farm. Of the total area 502 acres were in strawberries, the production of which was 473,250 quarts. The acreages and productions of the other berries were as follows: Blackberries and dewberries, 63 acres and 68,500 quarts; raspberries and Logan berries, 8 acres and 12,650 quarts; gooseberries, 2 acres and 1,700 quarts; and other berries, 3 acres and 2,920 quarts.

The Cherokee nation reported 86.0 per cent of the total acreage in small fruits and 76.0 per cent of their total value.

VEGETABLES.

The value of all vegetables grown in 1899, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, was \$826,227. Aside from the 8,961 acres in potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions, 11,987 acres were used in the growing of miscellaneous vegetables. Of this area, the products of 8,692 acres were not reported in detail. Of the remaining 3,295 acres, 2,266 were devoted to watermelons; 434, to cabbages; 178, to muskmelons; 171, to tomatoes; 103, to cucumbers; 94, to sweet corn; and 49, to other vegetables.

SUGAR CANE.

The census shows that in 1899, 25 farmers raised 35 acres of sugar cane, from which they sold 229 tons of cane for \$886. No sugar or sirup was reported. The entire quantity of cane reported was grown in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee nations, the first two named reporting 88.6 per cent of the total acreage.

SORGHUM CANE.

Sorghum cane was cultivated in 1899 by 2,329 farmers, who reported 6,689 acres, or an average of 2.9 acres per farm. From this area, 14,932 tons of cane were sold for \$41,068, and from the remaining product there were manufactured 97,381 gallons of sirup, valued at \$29,211. The total value of sorghum-cane products in 1899 was \$70,279, an average of \$30.18 for each farm reporting. The leading nation in acreage was the Cherokee, with the Chickasaw second. These two nations furnished 72.6 per cent of the total acreage, 72.7 per cent of the total production of cane, and 71.1 per cent of the total production of sirup.

TOBACCO.

The census shows that in 1899 tobacco was grown in Indian Territory by 586 farmers, who obtained from 213 acres a yield of 97,030 pounds, valued at \$10,284. The average area for each farm reporting was less than one-half of an acre, the average yield per acre was 455.5 pounds, and the average value per pound, 10.6 cents.

Tobacco was cultivated in every nation and reservation of the territory, the Cherokee nation leading, with 144 acres, or 67.6 per cent of the entire area, and 68,250 pounds, or 70.3 per cent of the entire production.

NURSERIES.

The 7 commercial nurserymen reporting, occupied 406 acres, and in 1899 derived \$18,067 from the sale of nursery products and \$2,270 from other products—a total gross income of \$20,337, or an average of \$50.09

per acre. The capital invested in land, buildings, and improvements was \$8,780; in implements, \$786; and in live stock, \$1,803. No florists' establishments were reported.

FARM LABOR.

The total expenditure for labor on farms in 1899, including the value of the board furnished, was \$1,315,870, an average of \$29 per farm. The average was highest on the most intensively cultivated farms, being \$190 for nurseries, \$56 for live-stock farms, \$46 for vegetable farms, \$39 for fruit farms, \$37 for sugar farms, \$31 for hay and grain farms, \$20 for dairy farms, \$13 for cotton farms, and \$8 for miscellaneous farms. "Managers" expended on an average, \$425; "owners," \$36; "cash tenants," \$33; and "share tenants," \$18. White farmers expended \$30 per farm, and Indian and negro farmers, \$24.